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INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Up to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General had prepared an annual report on coordination of drug abuse control activities within the United Nations system pursuant to a request to that effect in Assembly resolution 34/177 of 12 December 1979. Following the decision to create a United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control in December 1989 (Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989) and the adoption of the Global Programme of Action in February 1990 (Assembly resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990), a different reporting approach was called for.

2. The Secretary-General has been requested to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action (resolutions S-17/2, 45/148 of 18 December 1989, 46/102 of 16 December 1991 and 47/100 of 16 December 1992). Such annual reports have been before the Assembly in documents A/45/536 (sect. III), A/46/511 (sect. IV) and A/47/471 (sect. III). The very detailed report before the Assembly at its current session (A/48/286) also responds to the request contained in Assembly resolution 47/99 of 16 December 1992 for an evaluation by the Secretary-General of the implementation activities by Member States, in view of the plenary meetings scheduled for the forty-eighth session (see Assembly resolution 47/99, para. 1).

3. With respect to the System-Wide Action Plan, executive heads of United Nations bodies were requested in General Assembly resolution 44/141 to report annually to the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) on progress made in implementing the Plan, and ACC was to include that information in its annual report so as to enable the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Economic and Social Council to consider it, within their respective mandates, and to make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly. ACC was further requested to adjust the action plan annually.

4. The time-frame required to revise the System-Wide Action Plan in the light of comments and further requests from the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Programme and Coordination has not facilitated the establishment of a new reporting line on international drug control activities in the United Nations system. The general reporting pattern followed earlier under Assembly resolution 34/177 was accordingly continued in documents A/45/536 (sect. II), A/46/511 (sect. III) and A/47/471 (sect. II). The present report on implementation of the System-Wide Action Plan is the first one to introduce a new approach based on the outline of activities adopted by the Assembly with respect to the Global Programme of Action. This seems appropriate since the Assembly, in recent resolutions, has tended to group together, as interrelated, the Global Programme of Action, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline and the System-Wide Action Plan. This approach also has the advantage of facilitating comparison of activities by Member States and activities within the United Nations system. A section on activities by legislative and governing bodies has also been introduced.

5. The question of the review and update of the System-Wide Action Plan itself was clarified by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/100, which established that ACC should review and update, as necessary, the System-Wide Action Plan on a biennial basis, taking into account the need to simplify and

streamline its presentation. Any report from ACC under that resolution would normally go to the Assembly through the Council, as is the case at the present session (see A/48/178-E/1993/70).

6. In view of the fact that a revised version of the System-Wide Action Plan is now before the General Assembly (A/48/178-E/1993/70), guidance to the Secretariat with respect to reporting procedures on implementation would be welcome. This has also become necessary in view of two new mandates of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1991/38 of 21 June 1991 to review the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and to review the development and implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan. Likewise the Assembly, in its resolution 47/100, requested the Commission and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) to promote and continuously monitor the implementation of the Global Programme of Action with special attention to the System-Wide Action Plan.

7. It is clear from the new terms of reference for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38, that UNDCP should prepare reports on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action by Member States and the implementation of the System-Wide Action Plan by United Nations bodies for consideration by the Commission at its annual sessions. Both reports would cover activities carried out during the previous calendar year, and comments by the Commission would be reflected in its report to the Council. In this connection, it would seem desirable to avoid two parallel reports on the implementation of the System-Wide Action Plan, one through the Commission and one through ACC.

8. In view of the fact that any report to the General Assembly would also cover the preceding calendar year, and in order to avoid duplication of documentation, there might be an advantage in making the two reports prepared by UNDCP for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs available to the Assembly together with a brief combined report by the Secretary-General on action taken at both the Commission and the Economic and Social Council with respect to the implementation of both the Global Programme of Action and the System-Wide Action Plan. ACC could forward such comments as it deems appropriate on the basis of the report which was before the Commission.

II. ACTION BY LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER BODIES

9. This section reflects resolutions and decisions adopted during 1992 by legislative and other bodies in the United Nations system as reported to UNDCP.

A. International Narcotics Control Board

10. The International Narcotics Control Board held three sessions during 1992 (fifty-first to fifty-third). At its fifty-first session in January 1992, the Board adopted a report (E/CN.7/1992/2) on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (1988 Convention) (E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2), containing an assessment of 10 substances for possible inclusion in Table I

or II of that Convention. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs later took certain decisions on the basis of that assessment (see para. 13 below).

11. At its fifty-second session in May 1992, the Board adopted 44 decisions, of which 15 related to the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 5 concerned the control of precursors, 3 dealt with the non-medical use of drugs, 2 related to supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs, 7 concerned the overall drug control situation in specific countries, 7 related to the format or contents of documents and publications of the Board, and 5 addressed internal administrative matters.

12. At its fifty-third session in November 1992, the Board approved a further 25 decisions, of which 15 related to the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 6 concerned the movement of precursors, 2 related to documents and publications of the Board, and 2 concerned the report to the Commission on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

B. Commission on Narcotic Drugs

13. At its thirty-fifth session in April 1992 (see E/1992/25), the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted 13 resolutions concerning aspects of the Global Programme of Action, matters relating to international cooperation or coordination, or internal administrative issues. Four resolutions addressed control of illicit supply (resolutions 2 (XXXV), 3 (XXXV), 5 (XXXV) and 6 (XXXV)); one each concerned suppression of illicit trafficking (resolution 8 (XXXV)), money-laundering (resolution 1 (XXXV)), the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse (resolution 7 (XXXV)), and cooperation between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (resolution 11 (XXXV)); and four resolutions on administrative matters related to the operation of UNDCP and the budget of the Fund of UNDCP. Furthermore, the Commission adopted five decisions, three of which concerned the working of its subsidiary bodies and two of which related to the international control of 10 substances under the provisions of the 1988 Convention. The Commission approved also three draft resolutions for submission to the Economic and Social Council.

C. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

14. At its first session in April 1992 (see E/1992/30), the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice approved two draft resolutions for submission to the Economic and Social Council.

D. Economic and Social Council

15. At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council adopted three resolutions related to drug control on the recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: one related to the prevention of diversion of precursors (resolution 1992/29), another to the need to balance demand for and supply of licit opiates (resolution 1992/30), and the third to the functioning of the Commission's subsidiary bodies (resolution 1992/28). Two other resolutions were adopted by the Council on the recommendation of the Commission

on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: one requested that Commission to cooperate closely, inter alia, with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations activities in areas of mutual concern and to ensure proper coordination and avoidance of possible duplication (resolution 1992/22, sect. IV), and established priority themes for the Commission's work involving, inter alia, transnational crime, organized crime and economic crime, including money-laundering (ibid., sect. VI); the other dealt with organized crime (resolution 1992/23).

E. International Civil Aviation Organization

16. At its twenty-ninth session in October 1992, the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) adopted resolution A29-16 related to the prevention of substance abuse in the workplace. In the resolution the Assembly declared strong support for making and maintaining civil aviation workplaces free of substance abuse and urged the ICAO Council to develop and publish guidance material for that purpose.

F. General Assembly

17. At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions which directly addressed the question of international drug abuse control: two related to the status of international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (resolutions 47/97 and 47/99); and one each concerned suppression of illicit drug traffic (resolution 47/102), respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (resolution 47/98), the operation of UNDCP (resolution 47/101), and the implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (resolution 47/100).

18. Three other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly were relevant to international drug control. In resolution 47/73 B of 14 December 1992, the Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information continues to disseminate, in coordination with the information services of other relevant agencies, information about United Nations activities pertaining to international efforts against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking. In resolution 47/185 of 22 December 1992, adopted with respect to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Assembly reiterated its conviction that more stable and predictable market conditions for commodities would be conducive to the social and economic development of developing countries and could, inter alia, contribute to the international campaign against the illicit production of, trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs. The third resolution aimed at ensuring the proper coordination of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (resolution 47/91).

III. SYSTEM-WIDE ACTIVITIES

A. Prevention and reduction of illicit drug demand

1. United Nations International Drug Control Programme

19. UNDCP has been developing its demand reduction activities and capacity to respond to the needs of Member States for advice and demand reduction interventions.

20. In 1992, UNDCP continued assisting national drug testing laboratories by: (a) continuing to establish recommended methods for testing body fluids in the laboratory of UNDCP; (b) preparing working manuals on such methods, which will be made available to national testing laboratories; (c) collecting and distributing relevant reference standards of drugs and metabolites (over 900 samples were provided to 44 countries at their request); (d) providing fellowships in body fluids testing techniques to 11 fellows from 10 countries at five collaborating institutions; and (e) organizing the Consultative Meeting on Quality Assurance and Good Laboratory Practices, which was held at Glasgow, United Kingdom, in November 1992.

21. Position papers were prepared on demand reduction principles and strategy, drug abuse and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and conduct of rapid assessment of drug abuse situations in countries. Questionnaires required under treaty obligations as well as General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions were consolidated into one questionnaire in order to facilitate reporting from Member States.

22. An Expert Group on Assessing Drug Abuse and on Strategies for Prevention and Reduction of Drug Abuse met at Vienna from 16 to 18 November 1992 and made recommendations that were submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-sixth session.

23. In order to improve the quality of reporting for African States to the International Drug Abuse Assessment System (IDAAS), UNDCP:

(a) Conducted three one-week training programmes in data collection for UNDCP questionnaires in 1992;

(b) Trained four future trainers from African States in the methodology of conducting such courses;

(c) Produced 15 Country Drug Profiles based on official information available to UNDCP on extent, patterns and trends of drug abuse.

24. Four workshops were jointly conducted by UNDCP and the World Health Organization (WHO) on drug abuse epidemiology (including HIV infections) for successor States to the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and countries of Eastern Europe.

25. In 1992, UNDCP financed the following activities:

(a) Preventive education programmes in Afghanistan, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka as components of drug demand reduction projects;

(b) A new demand reduction project in Malaysia;

(c) An evaluation of UNDCP assistance to drug abuse education in Myanmar;

(d) Various activities aimed at reducing drug demand in Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia and Venezuela;

(e) Two projects in Bolivia on street children in urban areas and others on preventive education campaigns in schools and through the mass media;

(e) Seven projects in Africa (Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal and United Republic of Tanzania), on prevention of drug abuse which included education campaigns, targeting particularly vulnerable groups within the population, the involvement of teachers and social workers;

(f) Training courses for professionals with responsibility for demand reduction in Africa;

(g) A study for the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) on the nature and extent of drug abuse among the youth in the West Asia region.

2. Specialized agencies

26. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) developed and launched two projects on drug and alcohol abuse prevention: one concentrating on workers and their families in five countries of five different regions (with WHO and UNDCP); the other focusing on the maritime industry (with UNDCP). ILO also organized or co-sponsored four national seminars on workplace initiative, two international and three national workshops on prevention and assistance programmes on drug- and alcohol-related problems of the workplace and one interregional tripartite meeting of experts on drugs and alcohol in the maritime industry.

27. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) dealt with drug abuse prevention in the context of rural development and developed a project idea for a development support communication strategy to empower rural and socially remote youth in their fight against drug use.

28. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the European Economic Community launched a joint project entitled "Network of information on preventive education against drug abuse". Within the framework of that project, an international directory of institutions and professionals active in education for the prevention of drug abuse, an annotated bibliography and a newsletter on preventive education would be published in English, French and Spanish. UNESCO also participated in projects of drug preventive education in Latin America, the eastern Caribbean, Ghana and Senegal

(with UNDCP) and published four studies and research/teacher's guides on drug abuse prevention.

29. ICAO is establishing a study group of national experts to assist in the development of material to provide guidance on prevention of substance abuse in the civil aviation workplace.

30. WHO initiated three projects on cocaine abuse (with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute), projects on the revision of the WHO Manuals on Drug Abuse Epidemiology and the prevention of substance abuse in small island States and a preliminary research project on drugs and sports. A project on the prevention of abuse of violative substances by out-of-school and street children was implemented in seven core countries: Brazil, Egypt, Honduras, India, Mexico, the Philippines and Zambia. At the request of the Bolivian Government, a national demand reduction plan was prepared, in close cooperation with UNDCP and UNESCO. WHO served as executing agency for UNDCP-funded demand reduction projects in Brazil and Sri Lanka. Furthermore, WHO prepared a position paper on its approach to demand reduction as a contribution to the United Nations Inter-Agency Meeting on Coordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control as well as audio-visual presentations on the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse for use in primary health care settings.

3. Regional commissions

31. The Caribbean subregional Office of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) completed a project on illicit drug demand reduction in Grenada and convened a seminar and workshop on the prevention of drug addiction at Santiago. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) continued preparatory activities for the ESCAP-UNDCP project on reduction in the demand for and local consumption of narcotics in the border area and began preparations for a possible extrabudgetary project to follow the integrated community-based approaches to drug abuse demand reduction.

32. Four papers were prepared by the ESCAP secretariat for the meeting of senior officials on strengthening of the regional network of national focal points on drug abuse demand reduction. A paper entitled "Community-based approaches to control of demand for abused drugs" was prepared by ESCAP for the UNDCP Technical Consultation on Drug Issues in Southwest Asia. Within the framework of a project on the development of integrated community-based approaches to drug abuse demand reduction, three training courses and one pilot planning workshop were held.

33. ESCWA completed a study on the impact of drug abuse among youth in the region and published a study entitled "Review and appraisal of national policies and programmes for drug abuse control in countries of the ESCWA region".

4. Other United Nations bodies

34. The health programmes of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip initiated public information campaigns on the dangers of intravenous drug abuse, the sharing or re-use of needles and their relationship to contracting the HIV virus. A course aimed at combating drug abuse in Ghafat Camp in the West Bank was held jointly by UNRWA and a local non-governmental organization in July/August 1992.

35. The International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) collaborated with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in the working group of the project "The role of women in drug abuse preventive education in Mediterranean countries".

36. UNICRI implemented a project on drug abuse prevention in Hungarian schools aimed at training social operators. A three-volume handbook, focusing on the prevention of deviant and disruptive behaviour, was produced for police officers training courses. Two issues of the Drug Abuse Comprehensive Centre bulletin were issued on the occasion of European Drug Prevention Week.

37. A one-week subregional workshop on drug abuse was organized by UNICRI for Central European countries, in collaboration with the Commission of the European Community. The workshop provided an overview of national demand reduction issues so as to facilitate the identification of countries' needs and priorities. The Drug Abuse Comprehensive Centre of UNICRI also organized a subregional workshop on drug demand reduction and epidemiology in Rome and a workshop on drug abuse prevention and treatment activities in Bratislava, Slovakia.

B. Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers

1. United Nations International Drug Control Programme

38. UNDCP prepared an analysis of information furnished by Governments on treatment and rehabilitation. It also financed treatment and rehabilitation activities in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Two projects concentrated on improving treatment and rehabilitation services for drug users in Brazil and Colombia, and three projects for treatment and/or rehabilitation, including training of personnel working with drug addicts, were under way in Mauritius, Nigeria and Zimbabwe.

2. Specialized agencies

39. ILO implemented a project on the establishment of resource centres for rehabilitation, workplace initiative and community action on drugs and alcohol. Funded by ILO and the Government of Norway, such resource centres became fully operational in five African countries. Phase III of research on addiction rehabilitation programmes was completed and case studies were carried out in

10 countries. The ILO/UNDP Asian programme on community drug rehabilitation completed the development of demonstration programmes in India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. ILO also cooperated with UNDCP in three rehabilitation programmes for drug addicts in Myanmar, Thailand and Zimbabwe. ILO prepared a report on the Asian Programme on Community Drug Rehabilitation and a report of the ILO/UNDCP/International Forum of Non-Governmental Organizations training course on manpower development in addiction rehabilitation and aftercare in Malaysia. ILO also organized five national seminars on drug rehabilitation in Africa, two training courses in India and Malaysia, a regional workshop in India and two review meetings in Nepal and Thailand on the above-mentioned projects. A national conference on workplace initiative and drug rehabilitation was organized and held at Gaborone.

40. WHO completed the development phase of a project on assessing the quality of care in substance abuse treatment programmes. An overview of the main approaches to substance abuse treatment was prepared in the form of a global report under the project on a drug abuse treatment inventory and mapping the treatment response. WHO also collected legislation from some 60 countries within the framework of a project on policies and legislation concerning treatment and rehabilitation aimed at determining how such policies and legislation either facilitated or impeded demand reduction efforts in drug and alcohol prevention, treatment, harm reduction and rehabilitation of drug problems. WHO also published schedules for the assessment of standards of care in drug abuse treatment and organized the twenty-eighth meeting of the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence.

3. Other United Nations bodies

41. UNICRI organized or participated in two training workshops that dealt partly with treatment activities and in the first National Conference of the Italian Society for the Study of Dependence and Abuse-Related Behaviour.

C. Control of supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

1. Eradication and substitution of illicit supply

(a) United Nations International Drug Control Programme

42. UNDCP implemented four alternative rural development projects in Thailand and five projects in the Lao People's Democratic Republic aimed at the elimination of opium poppy cultivation through sustainable agricultural production. The Dir District Development Project in Pakistan, which focuses on infrastructure development to provide communities in the poppy growing valleys with improved roads, irrigation, livestock, sanitation and drinking water supplies, recorded significant activity.

43. A key objective in 1992 was the consolidation of 16 alternative development projects in the Andean region (Bolivia, Colombia and Peru) and Mexico. Activities included agricultural diversification, the development of new product

marketing systems, the construction of roads, the electrification of rural areas, community development, and health and education programmes.

44. As a follow-up to the recommendations of the 1989 Expert Group Meeting on Environmentally Safe Methods for the Eradication of Illicit Narcotic Plants, testing protocols for field trial studies were elaborated and reviewed by a panel of experts that met at Vienna in December 1992.

45. The first phase of a crop substitution project in Morocco, the only one of its nature in Africa, with the aim of providing farmers with alternative incomes and an improved standard of living, was completed in December 1992.

46. Following the recommendations of the UNDCP fact-finding mission (May 1992), an inter-agency illicit crop mission composed of representatives from UNDCP, FAO, UNDP and ESCWA was fielded to Lebanon in October 1992 to assess the situation and requirements for the sustainable eradication of illicit crops in the Bekaa region.

(b) Specialized agencies

47. FAO assisted in the preparation of agricultural or forest resources development projects in Bolivia, Lebanon and Myanmar. FAO's Remote Sensing Centre was involved in activities aimed at refining the satellite imagery technology and ground verification procedures related to the detection of poppy production. This project, funded by UNDCP, was executed in three major producing areas of Afghanistan.

48. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) completed a technical assistance project in Guatemala on the development of technological capacities for small-scale industries based on medicinal and aromatic plants. Another project on essential oils in Viet Nam was extended to a pilot project for crop substitution in an ethnic minority area. Similar crop substitution projects focusing on medicinal and aromatic plants were developed in India, Madagascar, Turkey and Viet Nam. A group training programme on the industrial utilization of medicinal and aromatic plants was held in Turkey for participants from developing countries.

49. The World Bank prepared several studies in which the macroeconomic effects of the coca industry were analysed. Those studies were of direct relevance to the launching of alternative development strategies in most affected countries such as Bolivia and Peru.

50. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) co-financed with UNDCP a project in the northern part of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and separate subprojects for community development in a high opium producing district and for rural roads.

(c) Regional commissions

51. ESCWA completed a social and economic survey on a selected region in Lebanon where illicit substances were being produced. The survey served as a background for the preparation of a study on the eradication of illicit opium, poppy and cannabis crops in Lebanon, which was published in 1992.

(d) Other United Nations bodies

52. The International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT) implemented a project entitled "Plan of action for the development of crop substitution for coca leaves in the Andean region", carried out studies on alternative crops in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru and prepared a special report on market access to the European Economic Commission and the United States for selected products from the Andean region.

2. Licit production, manufacture and supply and prevention of the diversion of precursors

(a) United Nations International Drug Control Programme

53. During 1992, the International Narcotics Control Board:

(a) Continued monitoring the licit movement in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and Governments' control over precursors and essential chemicals;

(b) Undertook missions to Albania, Argentina, Ireland, Israel, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America to discuss drug control and related matters;

(c) Published its annual report and two technical addenda on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and a report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention and documents for the three sessions of the Board in 1992;

(d) Organized three sessions of the Board (January, May and November 1992); three training seminars for national drug control administrators in Asia (Beijing), in the South Pacific and Oceania (Melbourne, Australia) and in Africa (Abidjan); the first two meetings of the working group on draft guidelines for use by national authorities in preventing diversion of precursors and essential chemicals (February and September 1992, Vienna); and informal consultations between the major producers and importers of opiate raw materials (April 1992);

(e) Participated in and/or contributed to seven seminars or meetings organized by WHO, ICPO/Interpol and several regional organizations.

54. The UNDCP laboratory, in collaboration with WHO, extended training programmes in drug testing methods to pharmaceutical preparations containing controlled drugs. To assist national pharmaceutical and narcotic control authorities, the new edition of the Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control was made available.

55. A regional workshop on measures to enhance cooperation between drug law enforcement officers and administrators in charge of the control of licit drugs was held at Riyadh in December 1992 with the participation of UNDCP, WHO, the Customs Cooperation Council and the Drug Enforcement Administration of the

United States of America. In discussions held at Geneva during September 1992, UNDCP and WHO agreed to organize jointly a technical consultation on parallel distribution systems for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

56. A one-year project document was signed in July 1992 for assistance in the fields of illicit crop monitoring and control of prescription drugs in Turkey.

(b) Specialized agencies

57. The WHO Programme on Substance Abuse initiated or developed a project on international control of dependence-producing substances, a project aimed at strengthening the existing post-marketing surveillance system with respect to abuse-related adverse drug reactions, and a study (in collaboration with the Addiction Research Foundation) on the influence of regulatory control on the use and abuse of benzodiazepines in Chile. A support programme to strengthen a quality control laboratory in Benin was initiated, and workplans for Ethiopia, Mozambique and Nigeria were developed.

58. UNIDO organized the training of nine scientists from developing countries in methods of detecting and estimating narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in counterfeit drugs during a group training course on medicinal plants held in Turkey.

D. Suppression of illicit trafficking

1. United Nations International Drug Control Programme

59. During 1992, UNDCP:

(a) Continued work on texts for the common law system, especially on the confiscation of drug trafficking proceeds;

(b) Carried out fact-finding missions to Bulgaria, Hungary, India, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nepal and the Syrian Arab Republic;

(c) Held a subregional law enforcement strategy meeting with representatives of China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Thailand;

(d) Provided technical advice for five projects in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and one in the Near East;

(e) Started a project with the Customs Cooperation Council and Interpol to standardize seizure reports;

(f) Carried out scientific and technical assistance projects in Africa and the Caribbean, as well as in China, Colombia and India and developed similar assistance for Balkan route countries and the Baltic States;

(g) Provided laboratory equipment, materials and chemicals to national drug control laboratories in 39 countries;

(h) Continued efforts to decentralize training of scientists in illicit traffic through three regional training centres and 12 collaborating institutions in seven countries. By the end of 1992 49 fellows from 38 countries had received training;

(i) Organized a Consultative Meeting of the Chiefs of National Narcotics Laboratories in West Africa, held at Lomé in October 1992, a Consultative Meeting on Chemical Characterization and Profiling of Natural, Semi-Synthetic and Synthetic Drugs, held at Vienna in November 1992, and a ministerial-level conference at the twenty-ninth session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, held at Tehran in October 1992, the report of which was published;

(j) Provided drug control and law enforcement agencies in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and India with laboratory, communication and surveillance equipment and financed or organized training courses and workshops for law enforcement officials in those countries as well as for customs officials and forensic laboratory staff in the Caribbean;

(k) Approved two new projects, one aimed at training forensic chemists and toxicologists in China in laboratory methods of drug analysis, and one to train customs and police officers in Malaysia in order to deal effectively with illicit drug trafficking;

(l) Designed and/or implemented projects, in the context of the Regional Balkan Route Programme, aimed at improving operational results at the national level and interregional cooperation through the provision of training and logistical aid to police and customs officers in Bulgaria, the former Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Poland and Turkey. A regional laboratory project included those countries, Albania and Romania.

2. Specialized agencies

60. The Universal Postal Union (UPU), organized a training course on the postal security, which was held at Nairobi and which included lectures on drugs.

3. Regional commissions

61. At its seventy-third session, in July 1992, the Economic Commission for Europe Working Party on Customs Operations affecting Transport continued a confidential exchange of intelligence on abuse of existing customs transit systems by drug smugglers. Particular attention was paid to traffic on the Balkan route and to the increasing occurrences of smuggling in European East-West traffic.

4. Other United Nations bodies

62. UNICRI implemented two cocaine follow-up subprojects: one on the evaluation and standardization of analytical methods for comparative analysis of cocaine samples seized in illicit traffic; and the other on cocaine markets and

law enforcement aimed at reporting on the interaction between law enforcement agencies and cocaine traffickers. In this context, UNICRI also organized the fourth meeting of the Steering Committee on cocaine follow-up and a meeting of international experts on cocaine markets and law enforcement.

E. Money laundering

63. UNDCP undertook activities that were closely coordinated with those of the Financial Action Task Force, aimed principally at assisting States in introducing legislation for effective financial investigation and in improving capabilities of investigators of money laundering. UNDCP participated in meetings held at Bangkok, Moscow and Vancouver, Canada, to establish cooperation with participating Governments as well as with other international organizations.

F. Strengthening of judicial and legal systems, including law enforcement

1. United Nations International Drug Control Programme

64. In 1992, UNDCP:

(a) Provided legal assistance to 41 States so as to facilitate the establishment of the necessary legal and administrative infrastructure to become party to and effectively implement the international drug control conventions, particularly the 1988 Convention;

(b) Provided legal advice to 10 States through evaluation and planning missions;

(c) Elaborated legislation for nine States and one regional organization and provided assistance in adopting the harmonized legislation to the 11 States of that regional organization;

(d) Prepared model legislation for pharmaceutical control and penal codes for different legal systems. Texts for the Romano-German legal system were completed and translated into five languages;

(e) Organized legal workshops to assist States in identifying limitations of their legal capacity to fully implement the drug control conventions as well as the measures needed to overcome those limitations, including:

(i) Organized a workshop in collaboration with the Colombo Plan and the Commonwealth Secretariat, held at Bangkok in October 1992, which brought together senior judges, prosecutors and investigators from 23 countries;

(ii) Organized a workshop in collaboration with the French Government for prosecutors from 10 countries, held at Fort de France, Martinique;

(iii) Organized a workshop for specialists from two Portuguese-speaking countries in West Africa, held at Lisbon in October 1992.

65. The secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs organized three regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies in Africa (Nigeria), Asia and the Pacific (Thailand) and Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico).

2. Other United Nations bodies

66. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat promoted the use of model treaties adopted by the General Assembly, for example, the Model Treaty on Extradition (General Assembly resolution 45/116, annex, of 14 December 1990) and the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Assembly resolution 45/117, annex, of the same date). It also provided assistance to Member States in the formulation and implementation of such treaties and in enabling legislation. By supporting the more efficient management of criminal justice systems, the Branch reinforced the capacity of States to deal with transnational forms of crime, such as illicit drug trafficking.

G. Measures to be taken against the diversion of arms and explosives and illicit traffic by vessels, aircraft and vehicles

1. United Nations International Drug Control Programme

67. At its thirty-fifth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered measures for combating illicit traffic by sea and recommended that UNDCP coordinate its activities in that field with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in order to implement the guidelines elaborated by that organization for the prevention of drug smuggling on ships.

2. Specialized agencies

68. At its 1992 session, the ICAO Assembly agreed that the relevant provisions in the technical annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation were adequate for the purpose of the prevention of illicit traffic. States should continue their efforts to prevent illicit trafficking of drugs by air and take appropriate legislative measures to ensure that the crime of illicit transport of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances was punishable by severe penalties. States should also become parties, as soon as practicable, to the 1988 Convention.

H. Multisectoral activities

69. As outlined in the Global Programme of Action and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control as well as in General Assembly resolution 47/100, goals and targets aimed at an extension

of the United Nations activities in all sectors of drug abuse control. Therefore, only joint and cross-sectoral action, including drug control masterplan approaches, could achieve the objectives of a global United Nations drug control policy.

70. Working towards that goal, UNDCP, in 1992:

(a) Provided assistance to 11 Andean and Central American countries and to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam for the elaboration of drug control masterplans;

(b) Began work on two interregional projects for joint programmes in drug abuse prevention, trafficking and reduction of opium poppy cultivation under the interregional strategy for Southeast Asia;

(c) Continued work on the Drug Control and Rural Rehabilitation Project in Afghanistan, financed by UNDCP and executed by the UNDP Office for Projects Services, which included activities related to the reduction of opium poppy cultivation and preventive education and treatment of drug addicts, the latter primarily in the Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan;

(d) Organized a technical consultation on drug issues, held at Islamabad in September 1992, to conceive effective strategies, methodologies and operational modalities for tackling drug-related problems in Southwest Asia;

(e) Held a technical consultation on drug control assistance at Beirut in October 1992, which included Lebanese officials, representatives of bilateral and multilateral donors, non-governmental organizations and observers from neighbouring countries;

(f) Revised its training strategy to ensure coherence of actions and coordination in a more harmonized training approach within UNDCP and across the United Nations system;

(g) Participated in a tripartite group meeting - UNDCP/Customs Cooperation Council/Interpol, held at Brussels in August 1992, to discuss the assessment of training needs of Balkan route countries with a view to developing a coordinated training programme for that subregion;

(h) Fielded fact-finding missions to seven countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (April/May 1992), three Baltic States (May/June 1992), the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen (May and November 1992) and several Pacific island States (November/December 1992).

IV. COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES

71. In 1992, UNDCP implemented its coordination objectives in accordance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/179. ACC served as a platform to achieve increased coordination. On drug control issues, ACC works through the Inter-Agency Meeting on Coordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control.

72. Two ad hoc Inter-Agency Meetings on Coordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control were held during 1992, their major issue being the necessity of strengthening coordination of all United Nations drug control activities in the light of growing recognition of the negative impact of drugs in the process of economic development. United Nations entities were invited to play a more active role in the various aspects of the drug abuse problem, to make drug control one of the permanent parts of their policy and to further coordinate their activities with those of UNDCP.

73. The United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control was reviewed. At the April meeting, participants were requested to communicate to UNDCP their comments on the revised Plan. In September a further revised text of the Plan was introduced, containing a new chapter on multisectoral activities, based on contributions from the agencies. It was agreed that the Plan should be regularly reviewed in future and that its final text should be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-sixth session in 1993.

74. Other issues discussed in the inter-agency meetings were the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse and the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, inter-agency collaboration on demand reduction programmes, review of the draft report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in drug abuse control, and selection of substantive themes to be considered by future meetings.

75. In addressing matters related to the Decade, the meeting underscored, inter alia, the importance of timely distribution of information material, particularly in developing countries, the usefulness of visual presentations on drug abuse control, the need to strengthen cooperative ties with non-governmental organizations, and the potential for supportive and preventive work among refugees and returnees.

76. Regarding annual themes for the observance of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, it was suggested that broad topics should be selected in order to permit the largest possible number of agencies to participate, taking into account their respective mandates.

77. While the need for intensified measures for demand reduction was emphasized, there was unequivocal recognition that coping effectively with the drug abuse phenomenon required a comprehensive, balanced and multidisciplinary approach that addressed all aspects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. In that regard, a draft demand reduction strategy prepared by UNDCP was considered at the Inter-Agency Meeting.

78. At the operational level, UNDCP established a constructive working relationship with ILO and WHO, which resulted in a tripartite arrangement for a multi-year programme on drug abuse prevention in the workplace.

79. The UNDCP priority objective of forging operational alliances with other relevant United Nations entities led to innovative initiatives such as the convening of two technical consultations aimed at nurturing dialogue among the donor community, international agencies and Governments with a view to

addressing drug problems in a particular country or region, for instance in Afghanistan and Lebanon.

80. Within the framework of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, two seminars were organized: a joint UNDCP/WHO seminar on craving mechanisms and a seminar on the socio-economic and political impact of the production, trade and use of illicit narcotic drugs in collaboration with the United Nations University and United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. UNDCP also coordinated training plans with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, and one joint field mission of legal assistance was conducted in 1992. Those activities focused on areas of mutual legal assistance involving such specific topics as extradition and the development of joint model legislation to provide the legislative foundation for concluding bilateral or regional model treaties for international cooperation.

81. With regard to the other areas of multilateral cooperation identified in the Global Programme of Action, the complementary roles of UNDCP and international financial institutions with regard to the drug issue had been generally accepted by all parties, including donors and recipients.

82. The International Monetary Fund singled out the drug problem as one of five global priorities. The World Bank, in focusing on poverty reduction and on the alleviation of social problems at the grass-roots level, opened new avenues for cooperation between financial institutions and United Nations entities with experience in the social field. A recent preparatory mission carried out by UNDCP and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) marked the first step towards the joint development and execution of drug-related plans and programmes in countries with major drug problems. IDB recently invited UNDCP to participate in a planned country-wide environmental programme in Colombia.

83. The World Bank prepared several studies that analysed macroeconomic effects of the coca industry and thus were relevant to the launching of alternative development strategies in the most affected countries.

84. The increased multilateral activities in the field of drug control were reflected in the fact that UNDCP was invited to participate in the consultative group meetings sponsored by the World Bank for countries with major drug problems. Furthermore, the World Bank and the European Community accepted the invitation of UNDCP to prepare jointly a study on the impact of the drug economy in Pakistan. With regard to Lebanon, where UNDCP was about to launch a major programme, it had been agreed with the Bank that close contacts would be maintained in order to avoid duplication.

85. The debt crisis was likely to remain a severe hindrance to development, particularly in the poorest countries, for years to come. That fact, together with the now generally recognized relationship between drug trafficking and poverty, on the one hand, and alternative development and debt reduction and trade opportunities, on the other hand, led UNDCP to develop the innovative concept of swapping debt for alternative development. That concept was considered by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fifth session and would be the subject of further study by UNDCP. If put into practice by a number of debtor and creditor countries, the concept could help alleviate the debt burden, accelerate overall development via alternative development and

reduce the supply of illicit drugs, thereby contributing to global efforts to fight the drug problem.

86. Contacts were pursued also with the Customs Cooperation Council and UPU for planning and interventions aimed at upgrading the skills of customs and postal officials dealing with drug smuggling. In that respect, UNDCP funded an expert meeting which the Council held in Kenya.

87. The WHO Programme on Substance Abuse had continuously attempted to strengthen working contacts with other United Nations entities, particularly UNDCP. It collaborated with the International Narcotics Control Board on a regular basis and attended Board sessions. Other collaborating organizations in 1992 included ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNICRI and the World Bank.

88. UNHCR developed a close working relation with the WHO Programme on Substance Abuse. UNESCO cooperated in the implementation of the International Programme of Education against Drug Abuse project for the Andean region with UNDCP.

89. ESCAP continued discussions with UNDCP concerning the development of the project on the development of integrated community-based approaches to drug abuse demand reduction.

90. The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the United Nations University were jointly carrying out a research programme on the socio-economic and political impact of production, trade and use of illicit narcotic drugs.

91. UNICRI cooperated in the framework of the Steering Committee on Cocaine Follow-up with UNDCP, WHO and Centre for Human Rights of the United Nations Office at Geneva. Collaboration with UNESCO was also under way in connection with "The role of women in drug abuse preventive education in Mediterranean countries".